THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865. NO. 34

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily paper, six months, $5 00
Daily paper, three months $3 00
Weekly paper one year, $3 00

News agents *FIVE DOLLARS* per hundred. Single copies at the office 10 cts.

Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged *ONE DOLLAR* a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to monthly advertisers.

No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, PUBLISHER.

THE INTERNAL TAXES.

THE STAMP ACT.

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds — exempt.
AFFIDAVIT — 5 cents.
in suit or legal proceedings — exempt.
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written — 5 cents.
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument
Of patent right — 5 cents.
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand — 2 cents.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100 — 5 cents.
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof — 5 cents.
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America — exempt.
Or receipt for goods on any foreign ports — 10 cents.
BILL OF SALE—of any vessel, or part thereof when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — $1.
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof — 50 cents.
Of personal property [other than ship or vessel] — 5 cents.
BOND—personal, for payment of money [See Mortgage]
Official — 50 cents.
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof — 50 cents.
BONDS—county, city and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule — 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not excoeding one hundred dollars — 2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars — 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company — 25 cents.
General — 5 cents.
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace — 5 cents.
Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public — 5 cents.
Of search of records — 5 cents.
That certain papers are on file — 5 cents.
That certain papers cannot be found — 5 cents.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes — 5 cents.
Of birth, marriage and death — 5 cents.
Of qualifications of school teachers — 5 cents.
Of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars — 10 cents.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof — 25 cents.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such — 25 cents.
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file — 5 cents.
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of five cents)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER—for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand — 2 cents.
CONTRACT—(See Agreement). — 10 cents.
CONVEYANCE—deed, instrument or writing whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars — $1.
For every additional 9ve hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars — 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding one hundred dollars in value — 25 cents.
Exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value — $1.
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse — 50 cents.
GUAGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross — 10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred gallons — 25 cents.
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon — 25 cents
To vote an election of incorporated company — 10 cents.
To receive or collect rents — 25 cents.
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate — $1.
For any other purpose — 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed four thousand dollars — 50 cents
For every additional two thousand dollars, o fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of — $1.
PROTEST—upon bill note, check or draft — 25 cents.
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland).
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property — 2 cents.
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares, or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 20 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars. — 10 cents.
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard — 25 cents.
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity — 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars or over — 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for one hundred dollars, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid — $1.
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record — 25 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars — 50 cents.
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10 — 10 cents.
Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars — 50 cents.
INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars — 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five thousand dollars — $1.
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rents does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum — 50 cents.
Exceeding three hundred dollars for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars
Perpetual subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance." — 50 cents
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional
MEASURERS' RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels — 10 cents.
Exceeding one thousand bushels — 25 cents.
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars — 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS — 50 cents.
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35. — $1.
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50 — 50 cents.
For every additional fifty dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of fifty dollars — $1.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be used without a stamp; and if used after the [illegible] and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. The [illegible] upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz:—summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severaly require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of Real Estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate requires for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Attention Ladies!

DON'T YOU WANT TO INDULGE IN THE luxury of a RICH SILK DRESS, black, brown, purple, plaid and green. Calll and examine some specimens just received at the

Boyden House Store.

IF YOU WISH

A Stylish mantle, call at the

Boyden House Store.

AND TO MAKE

them up send for your needles to the

Boyden House Store.

JUST RECEIVED

Swiss Mus in at the

Boyden House Store.

Salisbury, N. O., June 15th, 1865. 28—d2t

BUTCHERING.

I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 23, 1865.—dtf8

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat Beeves, Sheep, and Calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 25th 1865. dtf10

15 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL and TURPENTINE For sale by

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

Charlotte, June 1, 1865—2wd16.

NAILS.

I HAVE ON HAND 50 KEGS RICHMOND Nails, assorted 4, 6, 8 10, 12, which I will sell low for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865

White Sulpher Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very pretily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such devotion as will best elaborate their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chylbeate the medical properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantage here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office, Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Robards Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART

May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE.

HENDERSON & SCHAFER,

UP STAIRS

In DR. HENDERSON'S BRICK BUILDING, corner Main and Water Streets, have on hand a large assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES,

guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Also,

SODA, COPPERAS,
SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PURE BRANDY & WHISKEY

for medicinal purposes. All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

MEDICINES

for Physicians carefully put up.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded and put up at all hours day or night by an experienced *DRUGGIST and CHEMIST.*

Salisbury, June 1865. 28dtf

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL,
Salisbury, N. C. June 17 1765.

General Order No. 5.

All permits form these Head Quarters for the sale of Liquors are hereby revoked.

II. All persons at this Post are strictly prohibited from selling or giving away Brandy, Whiskey, Ale, Beer, or any other intoxicating drinks to any person, soldier or citizens, on penalty of arrest and confinement and the confiscation of all spiritous liquors found on the premises.

By order of
Lt. Col. C. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Post.

H. M. SPAIN,
Capt. and Provost Marshal. tf

DR. C. A. HENDERSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 22, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

OUR TRIP TO RALEIGH.

There is a custom with editors, as old as journalism, as strange as fiction, as uncontrollable as love, and it is this: Whenever one makes a tour through the country in which he lives, if it is a visit to his bean patch only, he takes it for granted that everybody, and the rest of mankind generally, desires to know where he has been, what he has seen and heard.—We say this is a fact, though it may be a delusion on the part of the craft.

But we went to Raleigh. In company with W. F. McKesson, Esq., and other gentleman, with a "little Salisbury" in tow, we took our seat on the train bound for the city of oaks, at about half-past ten a. m., last Sunday. We are thus precise about the time, because some of our readers may desire to know what speed is made on that great thoroughfare, the N. C. R. R. After a most disagreeable ride of about fourteen hours we reached our destination, thirsty, weary, sick,—all attributable to the entire want of accommodations on this road, such as the traveling public have a right to expect, and when denied, no excuse on the part of railroad officials is sufficient to satisfy or make amends for.—This road is unquestionably in a more deplorable condition at present, than at any other period of its history. We speak more particularly of the rolling stock and the accommodations while travelling.—The road, we believe, is in pretty good condition. But the coaches are in a most deplorable state.—They have seats it is true, but they have no backs. They are the same old board seats that were hastily prepared in the days of the Confederacy for the transportation of troops. There are many other things wanted and seemingly neglected which are necessary to render travellers comfortable, but we have neither time nor space to mention them in detail here. We will refer to these, again. We will not leave the subject, however, without saying that the road is not altogether responsible for all its present deficiencies. It, as did every thing and every body, suffered by the late war. The war left it almost a total wreck, and it will take months, if not years, to repair the immense damages it sustained. We understand that the work of repairing is rapidly going on, and that all the energies and resources of the road will be devoted to making the road, efficient, safe, and comfortable.

We found Raleigh in a state of comparative prosperity: Quite different from that in which we witnessed it some fourteen months since. Then the gloom which overhangs the people of a beseiged doomed city, was visible at every turn—the fencing and gardens were in a state of dilapidation; business was prostrated; the store-houses and the work-shops were generally closed; but few persons were to be seen upon the streets; anxiety and suspense, were depicted in every face, and the evidences of bloodshed and civil war were unmistakable and universal. The heart grew sick and weary at the sight, and yearned for the halcyon days of yore as the heart panteth for the water brook. Now it is different, very different. The bloody scepter of civil war no longer impends over the hearts and minds of the people to crush out the rising spirit and love of peace; the store houses are thrown open; business is resumed; blue coats and grey mingle indiscriminately in eager pursuit of whatever is profitable in the routine of quiet life; every thing is changed; and the past four years are almost forgotten amid the general bustle and din of business and enterprise which promise to grow and prosper under the new order of things and the blessings of inestimable peace.

We stopped at the Yarborough House, but he don't keep ice water and we shall not give him credit for the other good things he has.

We called upon the Pioneers of Enterprise in this State, Heck, Battle, & Williamson, who have established an agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in Norfh Carolina, in connection therewith and as auxillary thereto they will publsh a double sheet, twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

The firm of Heck, Battle & Co., is every way worthy of the confidence of our people. Col. Heck is a gentleman of extensive business talents and capacities, and we know that, that which his hand is turned to will be at once successful. His associates are worthy gentlemen, and the name of Battle is well known to our community.

We next called at the Governor's office, which was very much crowded with gentlemen from various parts of the State. Mr. Holden himself was studiously engaged in dispatching business, which he did with an ease and rapidity that gave evidence of great capacity and decision. We were highly pleased with the appearance of things at the executive office; but the pleasure we derived from the highly acceptable manner in which the governor dispatched business, was entirely spoiled, when we were forced by the great crowd, to postpone our previous intention of having a private, personal interview with the governor in order to advance our claims to some *big* office. This greatly disappointed us, but we assure our friends that we are not entirely discouraged.

We were much gratified to find that prominent gentlemen with whom we conversed in Raleigh, were well pleased with Mr. Holden as governor, so far, and spoke in commendable terms of his capacity to restore peace and harmony, law and order to the people of North Carolina. It was urged that his influence with the President would enable him to do this more expeditiously and more agreeably to all parties concerned, than any other man in the State who might probaply be more acceptable to many of the voters. We saw none that did not feel confident that Mr. Holden would make a good governor. We learned from those well informed that it was the intention of the governor, if possible, to have the election for members to the State Convention, about the 20th of August, and have them meet in Raleigh about the 1st of September. It was the opinion of all that the work of reconstruction and reorganization would be necessarily slow owing to the magnitude of the work to be done.

After transacting our business, and visiting all the big bugs with whom we were acquainted, or whom we thought to be, in any way, capable of assisting us in the advancement of our claims to public consideration, we wended our way back to the depot preparatory to returning home.

And by the way, the depot at Raleigh is burned. It was done by order of Gen. Johnson, when he evacuated that place. Gen. Sherman's army burned no property except the paper mills, owned by Mr. Husted & Co.

We got aboard the train for Salisbury in expectation of having a pleasant trip home. We found to our great chagrin, that there was one coach only for the accommodation of passengers, and that it was already so crowded as to render it impossible to get a seat; not only so, but we could scarcely find room to stand. We concluded to ride on top if allowed to do so, but in the meantime, we met with Mr. Turrentine, the very obliging conductor, who kindly offered us a seat in the baggage car. Of course we gladly accepted for ourselves and friends, and we proceeded home quite comfortably, still accompanied by Mr. McKesson's "little Salisbury." The above is all we have at present to say of our trip. We expect, however, to advert to it frequently again, provided our readers express no dissatisfaction at what we have already said.

The Private Soldiers in this Command.

We would feel that we had failed to perform our full duty as public journalists, did we allow the enlisted men of the U. S. Army, in and near this place, to leave without bestowing upon them the proper mead of praise.

Nor can too much be said of their gentlemanly, kind and considerate conduct since they have been here—they came here as conquerors, and that great and good man Abraham Lincoln had just been assassinated; they came with bitter prejudices against our city on account of the treatment of U. S. Prisoners at this place, as soon as the arrived, by a pure accident two enlisted men were shot, and yet every proper right of person or property has been respected.

The feelings of both southern citizens and southern officers and soldiers has been strictly respected by them, not only this, but they have manifested the feeling of true friendship and equality on all occasions. Noble fellows—we cordially return your extended hand and say to you as a farewell word, God speed you all. Well have you performed your work, on the march, the bivouac, the battle-field, but far better than all because so much harder in the garrison after war, and in a place formerly so much hated as this. When you shall have again settled down to the ordinary pursuits of life, you will carry with you the kind wishes of this community, but that which is far better, the consciencenes of duty performed nobly and generously toward a fallen foe.

Gov. Holden's proclamation at this office—10cts.

Changes.

There has been a busy time among the military in Salisbury for the past few days. Quartermasters have been turning over teams, waggons, tents and other property, and the Commissaries have been equally as active turning over the ballance of the "hard tack" on hand.—A large majority of the soldiers have their eyes cast wistfully towards home and whilst we shall regret at parting with many friends, at the same time we wish them one and all, a safe return home, and may happiness and joy stand at their doorways to welcome them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Provost Marshall's apparatus used in the draft in New York was sold at auction on the 15th inst. The wheel used in the Seventh District was bought by P. T. Barnum.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald says:

By order of Gen. Sheridan United States troops are to-day *en route* for the neighborhood of the Rio Grande.

The Rebel Soldiers about to invade Mexico.—In a short time twenty-five thousand Southerners, from Texas, will be in Mexico. The sympathies of the leading men of that party will not be with Maximilian.

Released Prisoners.—The steamer General Quitman, Captain Cannon, arrived from Shreveport this morning. She brought down to the mouth of Red river one thousand exchanged Union prisoners from Tyler, Texas.

The Rebel State Prisoners.—We learn from the Boston *Traveller*, June 14, that Hon. A. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the rebel confederacy, now at Fort Warren, is allowed to walk in the open air daily, from nine to ten in the forenoon, in company with an officer. His health is very feeble and it is feared that the imprisonment is fast undermining his weak constitution. He is kept in a room by himself, guarded all the time by two soldiers.

Postmaster General Reagan, who is similarly guarded, is allowed a daily prominade between six and seven o'clock p. m.

Boston, June 15, 1865.—Sixty-one prisoners were released from Fort Warren to-day.

Gen Halleck will continue in command at Richmond for the present.

One hundred and forty thousand blank parchment discharges, for soldiers, have been printed at War Department.

A large number of negroes, who followed the Army of Georgia to Washington, have made application to return to their former homes.

More than 1,800 claims for damages by the war have been filed at Washington, amounting to over $50,000,000.

It is estimated that upward of 9,000 steam engines, for oil wells, have passed over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, who was arrested a few days ago at Macon, Ga., has been released arrest, and has returned to Montgomery.

There are upward of three hundred Southerners in Halifax awaiting the development of events.

Mrs. General Sherman has presented General Grant's war horse to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, to be sold for the benefit of the fair. The horse was presented to Mrs. Sherman by Gen. Grant.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* complains that the State is overrun by robers and house thieves, preying upon what subsistence and property has been left to the unfortunate citizens.

Large quantities of cotton and tobbacco are being brought to light in Montgomery, Alabama, and a brisk trade is being opened. Steamers are running regularly between there and Mobile.

The local columns of the Memphis papers still record troubles between colored troops and paroled Confederates. The military authority is doing all in its power to quiet the turbulent feeling of the parties, but as yet without marked success.

Somebody left at the express office in New London, one day last weeak, a small package with the direction "Jefferson Davis, care of Hon. A. Johnston, President of the United States, Washington D. C." The package was duly forwarded.

It is stated that the difficulty between Generals Sheriden and Warren, growing out of the removal from his command by the former at the battle of Five Forks has been satisfactorialy explained, and the Generals are now friends.

Howell Cobb is reported to have remarked, when he heard of Gov Brown's arrest, "Yes, d—n him! he'll go to Washington a prisoner, and be sleeping with Andy Johnson in less than a fortnight."

Mr. Fredrick A. Sawyer, who has been appointed as the Collector of Internal Revenue in South Carolina, is a native of Roston, Massachusetts, and for some months has been superintendent of the Public School at Charleston.

A letter from a well-informed person in the old North State, living near Newbern, states that over 500 negroes, most of them able bodied, have died from hunger, cold and neglect within the last few months, at and near that neighborhood.

In the Washington city election last week, the conservatives voted in greater strength than since the war began, and elected the ticket which they preferred. They polled large majorities against all who participated in the recent meeting for the banishment from the city of those who left during the war.

There are now about three thousand Confederate prisoners on Hart's Island, near New York city.—They have comfortable barracks, and are furnished regular soldier's rations. They are allowed to go to the shore to fish, bathe, &c. Visitors are not allowed on the island.

A Doctor of Divinity, of Springfield, Massachusetts, went to Hollyoke to preach last Sabbath, and one of the newspaper men went to Northampton by the same train. They changed carpet bags by mistake, and when the minister looked for his sermons he found a bottle of whisky. The newspaper man says that when his bag was returned to him the whiskey was considerably reduced in quantity.

Among the recent arrivals of distinguished military men at West Point are those of Majors Generals Geogre H. Thomas, Slocum and W. F. (Baldy) Smith.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott completed the seventy-ninth year of his age on Tuesday last, and in honor of the event and the distinguished chieftain, a number of his friends and admirers at West Point proceeded to his lodgings and serenaded him. In return the General expressed his thanks, but declined to make a speech.

The Sioux Indians are again making hostile demoustrations in Nebraska. On Wednesday morning of last week five hundred of them attacked one hundred men of the Eleventh Ohio cavalry, fifteen miles west of Fort Mitchell, and killed four and wounded seven of them. A number of the Indians were killed.

While a body of two hundred men was drilling at West Point, a few days since, a low cloud discharged itself of its electricity, seemingly through the attraction of the two hundred bright gun barrels. Several men were stunned, and a large proportion of the guns were knocked out of the owners' hands.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

We see by the late reply of Governor Pierpont to the Albemarle delegation that Virginia occupies a different position than that occupied by this State.—Here we had no loyal government recognized by the United States during the bloody time of Rebellinn and hence the work of constructing such a fabric was entrusted to Gov. W. W. Holden. In Virginia the United States authorities recognize the Alexandria Constitution and the Government of Pierpont, so that they will have no need either of a new Constitution or of a Convention. The Governor stated that he acted under that Constitution and his plan of organization should be as follows:

He expected in the course of three weeks to order elections for all the county officers in the State, and to have all the courts, civil and criminal, fully organized.

He hoped that the terms of franchise would be as liberal, or more so, than than those proposed in the resolutions.

That after the county officers were elected, he intended to order elections for members of Congress and the general Assembly of the State.

That, when the State was properly and fully represented in the Legislature, they would have the whole subject before them and within their own grasp, dependent upon their deliberation and action.

The taxes levied by the last Legislature were small, only ten cents on the

hundred dollars, that he thought would not be sufficient, and should be increased to fifteen or twenty cents, according to the valuation of land in 1860.

The new license law of the State is full thirty-three per cent. less than that of 1860. They would at once proceed to the collection of revenue, under the present laws, as the State is organized, and to the collection of license tax under the present laws.

In view of all these considerations, his plan having the superior advantage of gaining time—a great point in its favor—his plan taking but six weeks, and the other as many months, and in the meanwhile collecting revenue for the support of the government and the institutions of the State, he should be compelled to adopt the views indicated in organizing the State.

LOCAL.

GAS.

What has become of the gas Company and its gas. There is no reason why the works should not be in operation and we sincerely hope that if the present company cannot supply us with gas they will sell out to some one who can.

DR. HENDERSON.

Dr. Henderson will be found at his office, at the Drug store, corner of Main and Water Sts., by all who may need his professional assistance.

NAPOLEON'S CLEMENCY.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

One of the greatest secrets of Napoleon's wonderful success and popularity in his earlier career is presented in the extraordinary forbearance which he generally observed toward his enemies in the hour of victory. When he had quelled the insurrection in Paris, the Convention by whose authority the young hero held his commission, desired to have executed the leader, Menou, as a traitor, but Napoleon successfully opposed it on the ground that, as the insurgents had been defeated and were harmless, the veil of oblivion should be thrown over their deeds. The Convention wisely acquiesced in the wisdom as well as in the mercy of the advice. Again, when Napoleon ascended the first Consular Throne of France, among his first acts was to open the doors of the political prisons, and set at liberty 20,000 unfortunate inmates, who had been the victims of the tyrannical Directory. He went even to the Temple himself, where hundreds of these victims were confined, and broke their fetters with his own hands. Finding that a great number of Priests were either imprisoned in dungeons or exiled from their home and friends, for their political offences and opinions, Napoleon promptly redressed their greivances and recalled them to their duties as good citizens. On a certain occasion, a young man, with a dagger concealed, sought an interview with Napoleon in order to assassinate him. He was suspected by the guard, arrested, and confessed his guilty intentions. Napoleon had him brought into his presence, and after expostulating with him as to his great offence in seeking to take the life of one who had never harmed him, offered to give him his liberty if he would desist fro his bloody intentions. The young man refused to accept the pardon on such conditions, and he was turned over to the keeping of a lunatic asylum.

These, and a thousand other similar exhibitions of greatness and mercy, made Napoleon better, if not more friends, than all the thunder of his immortal artillery, and are among the most lasting monuments of his fame. He knew, better than any man who ever lived, the secret springs of human action, and was well aware that no friendship could be lasting and no sceptre secure which was won by fear or held by force. He desired to live and rule only in the *hearts* of his countrymen.

Whatever may be said of President Johnson in other respects, and whatever his prejudices against the "rebellion" may be, it is certain that he is a man of fine sense and great foresight in matters of State; and, judging the future from the past, he is not unmindful of his own rising success in the world. If left therefore, to act upon his own judgment in the matter, we think it not altogether improbable that his policy towards the South would be, as Lincoln's promised to be towards the last, a milder one than is indicated in the laws of the Federal Congress.

VANDALISM—ABIJAH SPOONER IN RICHMOND.—In the Capitol building we have noticed that nearly two dozen of the caps of the bannisters in all parts of the building have been torn off and carried away as relics. Almost every stone and monument in the different cemeteries have been mutilated for the benefit of some relic-hunting Abijah Spooner from "Varmount" or Massachusetts. There are some people who have no regard for beauty, for utility, for comfort, or anything else outside of the solitary chimney or thatched roof which covers their carcasses when they are "to hum." Let Gen. Grant or Gen. Lee, or any body else of note, write an order of importance upon a common deal table, and out comes a jack-knife of Abijah to get a splinter, if he is not pre engaged in tusseling with some rival over the common pen that was used in inditing the document.

Richmond, particularly, has been infested with these prying individuals, who come here on the heels of the army to fill their pockets with relics, either to start a second-hand "penny-show," or to form a museum, whereby the envey of all the neighbors will be excited. If the Abijahs will permit the public buildings and burying grounds to re-st in peace, and come to our office, we will be able to supply them with quite a number of relics. We may mention, among others, that we have the seat of war for sale. This seat has been much damaged, the legs having been much knocked about; but still, if placed in a glass case, may be preserved for some time. The glass of fashion, in a magnificent gilt frame, can be had at a mere trifle, as well as the mould of form, with material already undergoing the process. The identical tapis upon which a number of marriages have occurred during the last few weeks has been loaned to us for exhibition by an ancient spinster, who, having waited until the war was over, now gives up in dispair. We also have, and will part with it for a consdieration, the very Derringer with which Private Bluebottoms, of the "Bloody Sixth," shot a hog in the Valley—and other relics.—*Richmond Bulletin.*

Death of Frank. I Wilson.

We announce with profound regret the death of a valued friend. FRANK. I. WILSON, Esq., expired at his residence, in this City, on Friday morning, the 16th, after a lingering illness, in the 43d year of his age.

Mr. Wilson was a ripe scholar and fine writer. He had been connected as Editor with the Mountain *Banner*, the Salisbury *Banner*, the Ad Valorem *Banner*, and for five years he was Associate Editor of the N. C. *Standard*. He was an honest, direct, straightforward man. There was no guile or deceit in his character. Those who knew him best most highly appreciated his honesty and sterling worth. His numerous friends throughout the State will hear of his death with profound sorrow, and will long cherish the recollection of his manly, upright character.—*Standard.*

We learn that much feeling is manifested in Knoxville and other portions of East Tennessee against the return home of paroled prisoners from Lee and Johnston's armies. By an order of Stoneman they are required to take the oath of allegiance immediately or be sent South.

R. H. Gillette, Esq., formerly of Washington, D. C., but now of Lebanon New York, has volunteered for the defence of Jeff. Davis in his coming trial. Chas O. Connor, of New York City, one of the leading members of the Northern, bar, has also volunteered for the same purpose.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WE HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED AND opened a FINE ASSORTMENT of

Fancy Soaps, Handkerchiefs, Extracts, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Lilly White, Hair Oils and Pomade, Also: Drugs Medicines and Dye Stuffs.

BURBANK & GHLLAGHER.

Salisbury, June 22, 1865. 34—d6tpd

ATTENTION!

A FINE LOT OF LADIES' MISSES & Children's Shoes at

CHADWICKS'

ALSO.

An elegant assortment of HOOP SHIRTS. Call and see them. 34—d6t

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every County they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its lands stretching from the sea coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the 1st of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made,

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
KEMP P. BATTLE. Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. HECK.
B. P. WILLIAMSON.
June 22d, 1865. 34-1m

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc.

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18 4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

Farwell Address of General Schofield.

HD. QRS., DEP'T. NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Raleigh, North Carolina, June 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 84.

The time has arrived when I must bid farewell to many of my old comrades of the Army of the Ohio, and doubtless the time will soon come when we all must separate. It is a farewell tinged with no feeling of sadness, save for the loss of our brave comrades who have fallen. Our thoughts at parting are of duty faithfully done, of hardships and dangers bravely met, of battles fought and victories won, o our glorious Union saved from destruction and more firmly re-established on the basis of freedom for all, of dear homes and friends to which we are returning, rendered tenfold more dear by the price it has cost us to preserve them, and of the grateful welcome that awaits us among our friends and countrymen

Let the Memory of Knoxville, Resacca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, and Atlanta; of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; of Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Richmond and Fort Harrison of Fort Fisher, Anderson, Wilmington and Kinston, ever remind us o the priceless value of our free insititutions and incite in us that faithful discharge of our duties as citizens which alone can secure to us and to our posterity the full fruits of the victories which as soldiers we have won.

My Comrades, I bid you farewell, and may Almighty God bless and reward you for your patriotism and fidelity in the cause of liberty and Union, and may He comfort and protect the widows and orphan children of our comrades who have given their lives for their country.

J. M. SCHOFELD.
Major General.

OFFICIAL.

Copartnership Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated with them in the transaction of a general

DRUG & APOTHECARY BUSINESS.

H. C. MORRISS,

A DRUGGIST & CHEMIST

OF FOURTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE, and bespeak for the new Firm of

Burbanks, Gallagher, & Morris,

a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on

BURBANK & GALLAGHER.

Salisbury, June 1st, 1865. 34—d6tpd

R. B. CRAWFORD, OF N. C. J. B. LAURENS, OF VA.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

AND

MORE COMING!

AT

At R. & A. Murphy's Old Stand.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS

HAVE this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting an

AUCTION, COMMISSION,

AND A GENERAL

Merchandising Business,

in all its branches.

Will sell at Auction at our Store all species of property; will also attend the sale of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,

CROPS, &C., &C.,

in any part of this country; will receive and

SELL ON COMMISSION

any and all articles, and promise to make prompt returns for all sales: will

BARTER GOODS

FOR

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

We will try to keep such

GOODS

as will suit the times, will buy often, and give our friends the benefit of any decline in prices. We will also buy for any who will favor us with their orders, and will make such advances on produce as the times will admit of or as we may be able.

We solicit a call from all, and hope to be able to please, as well as profit you.

CRAWEORD & LAURENS.

Salisbury, N. C. June 15, 1865.

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an asssortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20
Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

ENNISS'

DIARRHEA SPECIFIC,

FOR the speedy cure of DIAROHEA, FLUX, DYSENTRY and COLIC, for sale at Sill's old Drug Store by

J. H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, June 21, '65 33-tf

LOOSE COTTON

FOR SALE AT DR. SILL'S OLD DRUG STORE by

J. H. ENNISS,

Salisbury, June 22, '65 33-tf

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTIES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of illegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administerting and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEW DRUG STORE!

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865—dtf 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

DYE STUFFS, OILS, &c., &c.,

to which they expect soon to make large additions.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C A. HENDERSON,
F. C. SCHAFER

je1-1m

NOTICE:

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Moose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, is hereby authorized to make all settlements for the firm and all persons holding claims will present them to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him. and his receipts shall be good in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNIS

je1-1m

THE SOUTHERN

EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—dlm.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

C. N. PRICE

TAKES plesure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accammodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

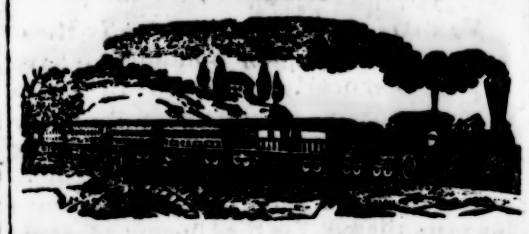
(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices.

my30tf



WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to co so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
President

tf-26

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly eompleted his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS,

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DONT,

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markess of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

MICHAEL BROWN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Baker, near the Boyden House, in connection with the same he has a

SPACIOUS WARE HOUSE.

for the reception of any produce consigned to sell or forward to other markets.

MICHEAL BROWN.
Salisbury, June 14, 1865. 28–dtf

HEADQUARTERS 2d Div. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 27th 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 23.

All persons having in their possession United States horses or mules, not procured from a Quartermaster of the United States, or which belonged to the Confederate States at the time of Genl Johnston's surrender, or any property of the Commissary or Quartermaster Department of the so called Confederate Government, will report the same without delay to the proper officer at this post.

A failure to comply with this order will subject the offender to arrest and trial

By command of
BRIG. GEN. COOPER.

C. A. CILLEY,
Ast. Adjt. General.

LOST.

A POCKET BOOK containing $850 in bank certificates of deposit. on the Bank of William Patterson, Flint, Michigan,

ALSO

A note of $55 given by N. A. Chase. These certificate of deposit are valuless to any person except myself, and I will give TEN DOLLARS for their delivery to me or to the editor of the BANNER.

June 16th 3t JAS. M. DEUEL.

THEY CAME,

SATURDAY EVENING

THOSE

NEW GOODS.

LADIE'S VEILS, HOSE, GLOVES, Linen Hkfs., Scissors. Gent's Shirts, Collars, Socks, Pocket Knives, Combs, and many other useful articles. Call quick or they will be gone.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.
June 19-31 3t.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

300LBS TALLOW CANDLES

FOR Sale at Dr. Sill's old Drug Store by.

J. H. ENNISS.

June 21. 1865. tf